

lected by the late Mr. G. L. E. Andreae, to whom the species has been dedicated.

Signoret finds his Monophlebid genus *Walkeriana* upon a single species from Ceylon, *W. floriger* of Walker. He has made the generic description so minute and close, including even colour and relative lengths of antennal and crural joints &c., that it is really more suitable for specific use, and would exclude anything but the typical species. I think it advisable to widen the generic characters, to admit what are evidently specifically allied insects. I have at least four other species from Ceylon that I propose to place in this genus.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

*Fig. 1.* Female insect, dorsal view, showing waxy processes as in life.

*Fig. 2.* Ditto after maceration, showing spiniferous tracts.

*Fig. 3.* Antenna.

*Fig. 4.* Part of one of the marginal spiniferous tracts, showing (a) tubular spines, (b) collared hair, (c) glandular pores.

*Fig. 5.* Part of skin, showing (a) glandular pores from border of spiniferous tract, (b) larger pores with circular orifices.

*Fig. 6.* Foot.

*Fig. 7.* Eye.

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#### VI.—Note on the Genus *Grammatodon*, Meek and Hayden. By H. WOODS, M.A.

THE genus *Grammatodon* was founded by Meek and Hayden on a species of "*Arca*" from the Jurassic of the Black Hills. The name, with a reference to the type species, was published in 1860, but no diagnosis of the genus was given until 1864. The type species is *Arca (Cucullæa) inornata*, Meek and Hayden, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1858, p. 51.

In their description the authors state that *Grammatodon* is closely allied to *Macrodon*, Lycett. The type of the latter genus (*Cucullæa hirsonensis*, d'Archiaë) differs from most of the other species in having the umbones placed very anteriorly. After comparing *Grammatodon* with a number of species of *Macrodon*, I am unable to detect any differences which could be regarded as of generic importance, and I consider that the two forms are identical.

It was pointed out by Meek and Hayden that the name *Macrodon* had been previously used by Müller (1842) for a genus of fishes (Characinidæ), and they proposed to substitute for it *Parallelodon*; this name has been adopted by some

authors (de Koninck, 1883; Whidborne, 1892; Hind, 1897) for the Palæozoic species. For the Triassic and Jurassic forms, however, most authors have continued to use *Macrodon*; on account of this, Beushausen (1895), instead of accepting *Parallelodon*, changed *Macrodon* to *Macroodus*, in which he has been followed by Törnquist (1896). But the rules of priority will not allow us to accept *Macroodus*.

If the view that *Grammatodon* is synonymous with *Macrodon*, Lycett (non Müller), be accepted, then I think it is clear that the former name must be used, since it is earlier than either *Parallelodon* or *Macroodus*.

The references to the original descriptions of the genera above mentioned are:—

*Macrodon*.—Lycett, in Murchison's Geol. Cheltenham, ed. 2, by Buckman and Strickland (1845), p. 98, pl. v. fig. 5. Emended, Morris and Lycett, Mollusca Gt. Ool. (Pal. Soc. Mon.) pt. ii. (1853) p. 48, pl. v. fig. 1. Non *Macrodon*, J. Müller, Archiv für Anat. Physiol. &c. Berlin (1842), p. 308.

*Grammatodon*.—Meek and Hayden, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1860, p. 419 (name only and type species); "Palæontology of the Upper Missouri," Smithsonian Contrib. to Knowledge, vol. xiv. no. 172 (1864), p. 89, pl. iii. fig. 9.

*Parallelodon*.—Meek and Hayden, Proc. Chicago Acad. Sci. vol. i. 1866, p. 17 (nom. mut.).

*Macroodus*.—L. Beushausen, "Die Lamellibr. des rheinisch. Devon," Abhandl. d. kön. Preuss. geol. Landesanst. N. F. Heft xvii. (1895), p. 36 (nom. mut.).

Woodwardian Museum,  
Cambridge.

## VII.—*Foraminifera from the "Cambridge Greensand."*

By FREDERICK CHAPMAN, A.L.S., F.R.M.S.

### PART I.

IN a former paper \* I have dealt with the Ostracoda of the Cambridge Greensand.

The present account of the Foraminifera from the Cambridge Greensand is the result of an examination of some

\* See this Magazine for October 1898, pp. 331-346.